SUNDAY, NOVEMBER 24, 1895.

Local News.—The City and Suburban News It of the UnityD Please and New York Asse-Priss is at 21 to 29 Ann street. All informatic documents for public use instantly dissemina the press of the whole country.

### The Northwest Boundary.

The coming session of Congress can hardl fail to take note of the extraordinary claim set up by Canada to a portion of southeastern Alaska. That claim, it is true, dates back eight years, to the delineation of new boundary line on Dominion maps; but it is only of late that the question has become urgent, through the growing value of the mining region close upon the boundary, and with reports, not confirmed, of attempts of the Dominion to exercise a practical juris diction up to her claims.

The area covered by these encroachments consists of valuable timber and minera lands, but its chief feature is that of carrying British Columbia's jurisdiction down to various inlets on the coast line, although the palpable object of the Treaty of 1825 which defines the boundary, was to put the coast jurisdiction in the hands of Russia, whose title now belongs to us by purchase

There is no dispute as to the northern part of the boundary line, from the neighborhood of Mount St. Elias to the Arctic Ocean, be cause there it follows the 141st meridian of west longitude, which can be, and at certain points has been, mathematically ascertained. The trouble is from Mount St. Elias south ward to the southernmost point of Prince of Wales Island, which is the starting point of the treaty line. The boundary, as we trace it, starts eastward from that point to the main shore of the continent. and, going up Portland Canal, between Fort Simpson and Cape Fox, proceeds thence northward, following the treaty.direction to keep " ten marine leagues from the ocean" up to a point in the region of Mount Fairweather, and thence, still at the treaty distance from the coast, continues northwesterly up to Mount St. Elias, where the 141st meridian is struck.

The British line goes up Behm Channel, which is many miles west of what we call Portland Channel, on the assumption that the former is the Portland Channel mentioned by the treaty. Then it arbitrarily assumes that the ten marino leagues are to be measured from the shores of certain islands along the coast instead of from the

mainland coast. The result would be to transfer to Great Britain at the southern extremity of this coast strip several large islands, including our well-known settlement of New Metlakahtla and a slice of the mainland. Then, proceeding northward nearer the coast at every point than our line, the British boundary approaches Juneau and crosses Lynn Canal so near Admiralty Island as to secure for Great Britain Pyramid Harbor, Chilkat, Haines, and the Presbyterian mission in that region. In like manner it crosses Glacier Bay well toward its mouth, and runs but a little east of Mount Fairweather.

In the old days, when 54° 40' was the parallel considered by us as our proper northern boundary, and when "54.40, or fight," was in some quarters a popular cry, we accepted instead the 49th parallel, and even consented, at Great Britain's urgency, that the line should be deflected far below the 49th parallel at the coast, in order to give her the whole of Vancouver Island. so as not to have that island under two jurisdictions. Very soon afterward, in spite of our concession as to Vancouver Island, Great Britain claimed that Rosario Straits, and not the Haro Canal, was the true main ship channel mentioned in the treaty as the boundary line agreed upon. This would have given her the San Juan group, and brought her close upon our coast. The question was not to the Emperor of Germany as referee, and his decision was for the United States.

The analogy between the claim thus put forward by Great Britain at that time, in an attempt to substitute some other channel or canal for the one mentioned in the treaty, and her present attempt to do the same thing in settling the Alaska boundary, is very striking. Her other assumption, that the line parallel to the winding of the coast," mentioned in the Treaty of 1825, means a line parallel to the winding of islands along the coast, is also a fit sequel to the pretence on which Great Britain sought to lay hold upon the San Juan group.

# Too Much Crow Already.

Its pleasant humor and unchangeable superiority to the accidents of misfortune move the Courier-Journal to display here an indifference to the stomach of its party which we know it really cannot feel:

"Two gentlemen connected with the Department of Agriculture have written a book to show the farmer that the crow is his friend rather than his enemy. What is wanted just now is somebody to show the politician that the crow is just as delectable an article

The Democratic party has got into its present trouble as a result of a prolonged and unopposed diet of crow. Political principles which may be in themselves glorious and salutary, become the most sickening and debilitating form of crow when laid before their champions to be eaten; and that is the diet the Democracy has lived on to its shame and undoing since GROVER CLEVE-LAND has been the White House cook. The dish known as "Party Loyalty and Discipline" was gobbled up when CLEVELAND was renominated in 1892, and a pretty indigestible and disturbing dish it has proved. naturally. Since March 4, 1893, the Democracy has in this manner fed upon crow to an extent which no one could have imagined any aspiring political organization would be willing or able to attain.

The principle, which probably not one patriotic American in a million had ever dreamed of seeing assailed, that the President is responsible to Congress and the public in certain respects laid down in the Constitution, was gulped in silence after it was revealed that President CLEVE-LAND had secretly set the forces of the United States in motion to destroy a friendly republican Government in the Hawaiian Islands, and to complete his quixotic scheme for the "restoration" of the deposed monarchy. The Democracy's share in the national sympathy with the founding of republican systems in other countries was swallowed at the same time.

President CLEVELAND set before the Democracy in Congress the income tax, a piece of socialism taken from the Populist platform, and except for the revolt of Senator Hill and of half a dozen Representatives, the party bolted it down like the

coarsest tongued glutton. On March 4, 1893, the most conspicuous Democratic principles happened to be the tection," and a "tariff for revenue only;" yet when Prof. WILSON served up a protec-

only choking it caused arose from wrangling over the degree of protection and the need of raising a little more revenue.

One of the broadest and most powerful of Democratic ideas has been the expansion, in secordance with the development of the world and our national destiny, of the land and Government of the United States. Guesta at the Administration mess have been steadily living on this as if they liked it.

The MONBOE doctrine has been a great Democratic stanle, but under Mr. CLEVE-LAND's guidance the party has been feeding on it. We have been told for some time that Secretary OLNEY is about to rescue it for preservation, but the Cuckoos' bills are still deep in it.

Finally, a still more vital principle of our Democratic institutions, rotation in the Presidential office, declared by a unanimous Democratic vote in Congress to be "a part of our republican system of government, has been set before the Democracy by Mr CLEVELAND and his friends, and they want the party to eat that, too, and nominate CLEVELAND for a third term.

Besides being sickening to Democrats, even when taken voluntarily, this meal of crow-meat is a mighty offensive sight to the rest of the country. When the Democratic party stops eating crow and lets the country know that it has stopped, it will regain its own health instanter, and, gradually, the general confidence as well.

## The Profession of Civil Engineering-

Other Remarkable Records. Since the publication in last Sunday's SUN of the remarkable record of the business success of the graduates of the college of civil engineering at Cornell University, we have had the pleasure of receiving from other institutions of the kind a number of communications and documents bearing upon the subject. We have valuable letters from Director PALMER C. RICKETTS of the Rensselaer Polytechnic Institute at Troy and from President HENRY MORTON of the Stevens Institute of Technology at Hobo ken, and from President FRANCIS A. WALKER of the Massachusetts Institute of Technology at Boston. The reports of these institutions with which we have been favored during the week are most instructive and satisfactory.

The interest in the subject is not confined to that large body of able and responsible men who, in modern times, are engaged in the profession of civil engineering; it is much broader than the profession.

A week ago we spoke only of the engineering college at Ithaca, for the reason that the report of it alone had then fallen under our notice. We did not seek to exalt that institution above any other of its kind, or to give it any more credit than it seemed to us to deserve. We took occasion to say that we would like to hear from any other similar institution that could present as notable a register of well-placed and successful alumni. We may now add that we are well satisfied with the records that have come to hand. We shall not compare the results in any case with those in any other; for, as President WALKER remarked in his letter. "such comparisons are not edifying, and there can be no reason why institutions of this character should enter into public competition." "I would be very much surprised, indeed," Dr. WALKER said further, "if an analysis of the reports of several other engineering schools did not prove in every way as satisfactory. The admirable results brought to light in THE SUN do not necessarily imply any superiority on the part of one institution," to wit, the College of Civil Engineering at Ithaca. We approve of every word here uttered by President WALKER,

who has had a long and distinguished

career in a number of scientific and techni-

cal institutions.

Of the reports sent to us we will refer at this time to those of the Rensselser Polytechnic Institute and the Stevens Institute of Technology. Director RICKETTS of the first-named institution has kindly collated for us the main facts contained in "A Partial Record of the Work of Graduates." printed in 1892, which record, in the judgent of the accomplished Directo that the work of its graduates in developing the material resources of the country has been incomparably greater than that of any similar school in the United States, and shows also that no other school of civil engineering can compare with it in the importance of the professional positions held by its alumni." It appears from the statistics, that among the 1,070 men graduated up to the year 1892, there were: Presidents of corporations, 33; Vice-Presidents, managers, and superintendents, 121; chief engineers of railroad companies, steel and iron works, electric companies, and mining companies, 69; professors in universities, colleges, and technical schools of the highest rank, 56. among whom may be named Prof. FUERTES of the College of Civil Engineering at Cornell University; besides a very large number of alumni who have attained eminence in various special departments of science and engineering. Director RICKETTS halts for a while in his classification to call our attention to a very large number of engineering works of magnitude in New York city, about the management of which he says what follows:

"Among the alumni of Rensselaer Polytechnic In stitute in New York city there are the chief engiand three of the principal assistant engineers of the New York and Brooklyn Suspension Bridge during ts construction, and the chief engineer and principal assistant engineer to-day; the chief engineer of the new East River Bridge; two out of the five consulting engineers appointed to report to the President of the United States upon the bridge across the Hudson River from New York to New Jersey: two out of the five consulting engineers appointed by the Rapid Transit Commission to review their plans and estimates; one of the three consulting engineers lately appointed to report upon the docks of the city; the chief engineer of the 155th Street Bridge the chief engineer of the Madison Avenue Bridge, the chief engineer of Kings Bridge, and one of the consulting engineers of the Washington Bridge, all across the Harlem River: the chief engineer of the Brookly Elevated Railroad; the President of the corporation which has recently put down the pneumatic founds. tons for some of your highest Broadway buildings and which is building the foundations for the Cathedral of St. John the Divine; the chief engt, neer of the American Bell Telephone Company; the assistant to the President of the Barber Asphait Pay. ing Company; the engineer in charge of the sewer orth of the Harlem River; the President and chief President or chief engineer, or both, of the bridge companies which erected almost all, if not all, of the cievated railroads in New York and Brooklyn. The professor of civil engineering in Columbia College and the editor of the Engineering and Mining Journal are also graduates of the institute. I could speak other graduates of this institution hold sponsible positions in your city, but think that I have said enough to prove the proposition with which I started. Similar Illustrations can easily be found at any time in almost any of the larger cities

Of the large body of other facts furnished to us by Director RICKETTS we can make note of but a few. Graduates of Rensscher up to 1892 had held office as Presidents, engineers, managers, or superintendents of railroad companies possessing more than 109,000 miles of the railroad robbery and unconstitutionality of pro- systems of North America. They have constructed railroad lines in South America, Europe, and Japan. They have been the great works of engineering in various parts of the world. They count very largely in the American Society of Civil Engineers which is a test of their professional standing. Finally the Rensselaer Polytechnic has as many members as any other two American schools of civil engineering com-

It is not necessary for us to make any omment upon the record that is here taken from the letter sent to us by Director RICK-KTTS and from documents in our possession; but we cannot help saying that it is, ndeed, a remarkable record.

We next come to the Stevens Institute of Technology, concerning which we have obtained our information from President HENRY MORTON, a technologist of very high listinction. The record of the 551 young men who have graduated there since the vear 1875 is as follows:

"Superintendents and managers of the entire bustike engineering works, 148.

"Consulting engineers, carrying on professional essors in technical or engineering colleges o

"Assistant engineers or superintendents in workops and like mechanical establishments, 53, "Presidents, Vice-Presidents, Secretaries, and Treas rers of manufacturing companies, 16.

"Employed in designing, drawing, and superintending construction of machinery, 108.

"Patent lawyers and solicitors, agenta, and inspec tors for manufacturing companies, 88. "Superintendents of motive power on important

engineering journals, 6; architects, 3; chemists, 4. Unknown or not classified, 50. Deceased, 25. Among saified should be mentioned an artist wh as been for some years hors concours at the French Academy, and known all over the world, but who graduated from Stevens in 1876, Mr. Eugasz

Here, once more, we are compelled to observe that this is another remarkable record, one worthy of the Stevens Institute and of its learned President, who, in his letter to us, speaks of it in moderation and with the utmost modesty.

In reference to the records here given, i now seems proper to remark that, even if President WALKER had not said in his letter to us that, in such cases, "comparisons are not edifying," we would not have compared the record of the Ithaca institution, as given last Sunday, with that of the Troy or that of the Hoboken justitution now under notice. Nor would we compare any of these records with those of the Sheffield School of Yaie, the Lawrence School of Harvard, the Massachusetts Institute of Technology, or any of our other meritorious institutions for the training of young men in civil engineering. But we are certain that all such records will be closely studied and compared by thousands of those young Americans who desire to eceive a training that will be of practical service to them in life.

This is the age of machinery, and the profession of mechanical engineering is by no means overstocked as yet.

We take occasion to give thanks to Prof. FUERTES, Director RICKETTS, President WALKER, and President Morton, as also to the Chief Engineer of the Cambria Iron Company, and to Mr. AUGUSTUS S. KIBBE, C. E., of Chester, Pa.

#### New Men in the Senate.

There are sundry indications of another revival of the old scheme to override what is called "the courtesy of the Senate" by breaking down and disregarding the prec edents and traditions which have come to the deliberations of that body. It is said that "the young blood," meaning those younger and less experienced Senators who come to Washington without much legislative training or knowledge, intend to rebel against the allotment of committee Chairmanships to the men best qualified to fill them to public advantage, by reason of their long service and familiarity with the busi-

ness of Congress, A correspondent of the New York Tribune has gone to the trouble to arrange in tabular form a statement showing the "average age" of Senators. He ascertains from a scrutiny of the biographies of these Senators stitute the Senate in the Fifty-fourth Congress is fifty-six years and four months. The "average age," he declares, "of the United States Senators of the Fifty-third Congress was fifty-eight years;" and it is thus apparent, be declares, that there is a decrease in the average "Senatorial age." He explains, however, that this in part is due to the retirement of Gen. RANSOM of North Carolina, who was sixty-nine years of Mexico, while his successor, Marion But-LER, is only thirty-two years of age. It would appear to most persons from this that the only visible change of importance so far as the "Senatorial age" is concerned has been the substitution of a young man from North Carolina in place of a man of more than middle age, the latter going to Mexico.

The Tribunc's correspondent does not content himself with this table. He gives other interesting statistics, showing that in the Fortieth Congress, twenty-five years ago, the average age of the Senators was fifty years and four months. In the Forty-third Congress, twenty years ago, the average age was fifty-three years. In the Forty-eighth Congress, ten years ago, it was fifty-four years and six months. So far, therefore, from the average age of Senators being less than heretofore, it seems, in fact, to be rather higher than in previous Congresses. No doubt it is a fortunate thing that this is so, for the Senate is a conservative body, a bulwark against reactionary as well as revolutionary notions. The Tribane's correspondent has, no doubt, heard or knows that "old men for counsel" is an admonition of sound political philosophy. It is a matter of fact which is not a subject of disnute, that the most useful and influential Senators are generally those who have rendered the longest consecutive service and acquired a familiarity with the duties of their office, which youthful ardor and the enthusiasm of newcomers seek in vain

The plan of turning out the veteran Chairmen to make places for unsophistiented newcomers, some of them from the newly admitted States, is not likely to be more successful in the Fifty-fourth Congress than heretofore. There is more room at the foot of the ladder than at the top for ambitious statesmen in the United States Senate.

# A 210,000,000,000 Wonder.

The vital fact in the report of the Hon. JULIUS STERLING MORTON, Secretary of Agriculture, for the year 1895, is not where it would naturally be looked for. Every friend of agriculture will turn first to Mr. Morron's remarks about the most illustrious section of the Department of Agriculture, the Division of Ornithology and Mammalogy. The name of this division, says the founder of Arbor Day, is unfortunate. Still, it is a nice name. it seems, however, that the division ought to be called a Biological Survey, as "its tive tariff at the President's instigation, the designers or constructors of many other principal occupation is the preparation of

large scale maps of America, showing the boundaries of the different faunas and floras, or like areas." The work of the ornithologists and mammalogists that has come to our notice and won our admiration has been censuses of the contents of the stomsche of crows, woodpeckers, owls, ground squirrels, and pocket gophers-a noble and a beneficent work not to be merged in general biological research. A mammalogical map of a pocket gopher's midst is more valuable

than a whole biological atlas. But this, as we have said, is not the vital point in the report. That point is that the Division of Publications in Mr. MORTON'S department printed in the last fiscal year 954 publications, with a total circulation of more than 4,000,000. The whole output was " 420,000,000 printed pages, each page containing more than 500 words." In short, or in long, two hundred and ten billions of words about pocket gophers and so on. "Six printed pages for every man, woman, and child," says Mr. MORTON; but he thinks that these publications, weighing, in the aggregate, 800 tons, and carried by the mails for nothing, ought not to be distributed gratuitously. Does he suppose that any sane man would buy them?

The Latest News from the Far East. The Tokio Government has accepted 80,-000,000 taels as the price of the revision of the Shimonoseki treaty, and has agreed to evacuate Port Arthur and the Liau-tung peninsula within three months. It is said, however, that in this supplemental convention China upon her part covenants not to cede the said peninsula or any part of it to any foreign power. How does the covenant affect the political situation on the Asiatic shore of the Pacific !

Most of the London newspapers assum hat the situation is completely changed by the stipulation referred to, and that the change is due to the vehement protest of England against the reported intention of the Czar to occupy Port Arthur. We, on the other hand, do not believe that the state of things in eastern Asia has been altered one lota, or that Russia will be diverted a hair's breadth from her purpose by the stipulation which China has entered into at Japan's request. The covenant in question is probably the outcome of a secret understanding between the St. Petersburg and Tokio Governments, and is intended "save the face," as the Eastern phrase runs, of the Mikado in the eyes of the war party among his subjects, who are furious at what they deem the meagre fruits of conquest. The dissatisfaction will have time to subside before the Trans-Siberian Railway has reached the point whence a connection with Port Arthur is desired. When that day arrives, the covenant relating to the Liau-tung peninsula can be waived by the party at whose instance it was made, namely, by Japan, which would expect and doubtless receive some quid pro quo from the Czar.

That this is the only reasonable interpre

tation of an incident on which, as we have

said, many English newspapers are disposed to plume themselves, seems clear on the following grounds: In the first place, the treaty of Shimonoseki would never have been revised at all but for Russia's interposition; secondly, the 30,000,000 tacks which are the price of the retrocession of the Liau-tung peninsula, as well as the much larger sum which constituted the first installment of the original war indemnity, were procured by China through the be accepted as unwritten laws governing Czar's good offices and by means of his guarantee. Now, Russia has never been reputed, nor has she ever professed, to be a disinterested power. Why, then, were her good offices forthcoming in such an effective way? Why did she force the Mikado to sell what the Japanese people wished to keep, and why has she made China a present of all the difference between the rate of interest which the Pekin Government, unaided, would have had to pay on loans, and the much lower rate of interest at which it can borrow money under be Port Lazareff or some other ice-free harbor in Corea, because China has no longer any power to promote Russia's interests in that quarter, and because to deprive Japan of Port Arthur would make it not easier but harder for that empire to acquiesce in Russia's acquisition of a naval station in Corea, Besides, the Russian Government has bound itself never to occupy Port Lazareff or any other Corean seaport by an agreement with Great Britain, made when the latter power consented to evacuate age when he was appointed an Minister to Port Hamilton. It is nevertheless ab solutely certain that Russia is determined to give her vast Siberian possessions an ice-free outlet to the North Pacific. She has a moral right to it; even one English newspaper, the Spectator, is sufficiently fair-minded to admit this. Where can such an outlet be obtained! Not by cession from Corea, for here Russia's agreement with England bars the way. Not from China, through the cession of some port on the Gulf of Pe-chi-li, for in severe winters all the harbors there are ice bound. There is nothing left but Port Arthur. Russia must have that or nothing.

We may be quite sure that Russia did not interpose between China and Japan for nothing. From the moment she compelled the revision of the Shimonoseki treaty she must have had her object distinctly in view That object, as we have shown, must be, primarily and indispensably, the acquirement at the proper time of the Liau-tung peninsula. When the proper time comes, means will be found to persuade Japan to waive the stipulation against China's parting with Port Arthur; and to the ensuing cession of that harbor to the Czar England alone of the European, powers will be impelled by selfishness and jealousy to object.

Mr. CHAUNCEY M. DEPEW, whose words, whether spoken in jest or in carnest, are always worthy of attention, suggests the celebration on Dec. 10 of the centennial of American com mercial liberty. His article, printed elsewhere in to-day's Sun, is luminous and thought-inspiring. To John Jay New York, the commercial metropolis of this continent, owes its greatness; and it is right that New York should lead in celebrating Jay's greatest work, the JAY treaty with Great Britain. But, though New York should lead, every other city and town in the country should join in acknowledging and recognizing it. To no town has the ir fluence of Jay's achievement failed to reach As Mr. DEPEW points out, it was a veritable achievement, not appreciated by the people a the time, but fully recognized now and worthy of full acclaim. Jay's treaty was a victory of peace, and should have a celebration as such.

The growth of the State of Idaho during the past week was more rapid than ever before in its history. The rush of ranchers to the Indian lands that were opened there on Monday was a wild one; and the half million acres were all in the hands of the new settlers before nightfall of Tuesday. House building began at once, as many of the home seekers had taken their lumber or boards along with them, and there were between three and four thousand shanties erected during the week. There was no demand for iron smiths or carpenters, or even hoisting engineers, because every man was his own house

builder, assisted by his wife and family. The town-lot sharps have had great times along the Clearwater, where there are plenty of the best sites for at least forty unparalleled cities, bigger than Boulder, Pocatello, or Shoshone. Push up things, ye boomers! The population of the Idaho may, in time, large as that of the Tenth ward in New York.

It does not seem that any of our colleges take much interest in the revival of the Olympic games, which, after an interval of 1,500 years, are to be celebrated at Athens half a year hence under the patronage of the King of Greece. All the world has been invited to take part in the games at the Panathenaic Stadium, which is rebuilding for the occasion, and strive to win the wreaths which will be awarded to the victors We should like it if some of these wreaths, or, better still, all of them, were won by young Americans. The variety of athletic contests will be even greater than it used to be in the days of Athenian glory; and in addition to the games, which are to occupy many days, there will be performances of the dramatic masterpieces of Sornockes and other ancient tragedians, Olym pic hymns will be rendered by a chorus of a thousand voices, and there will be other things of classical interest. The long-distance foot race from Marathon to Athens: is there not some fleet-footed young American who could carry off the amphora which the King will give

to the victor in that? There will be French, German, English, Italian, and Russian collegians at the Olympic games in April next, but about the American collegians we have not heard much.

New York is sometimes negligent. It neglects to pay due honor to worthles from afar. We had his Highness the Nawab of Basods here a few days ago. The Mayor took no notice of him, nor did the Board of Aldermen take any. He went to Chicago, where he was honored at a reception. He is expected back here this week, but now Mayor STRONG is out of town, while the Board of Aldermen is immersed in municipal politics. The Nawab will probably sail away under the impression that New York is a dry place.

There must be a thousand places crying for the next National Democratic Convention We have a list of over twenty second-class places that want to get it, and over a hundred third-class places, besides ever so many other places, down to Topeka. It is wanted by places that could not furnish bedding or victuals to a hundredth part of the delegates and their friends. They have an idea that they could make money out of it. They are too val giddy; their cries are irrational. We believe that, if the men who are to be delegates could be consulted, they would name their choice quick nough; and, if most of them did not say New York at once, we would be willing to favor any ther place, regardless of consequences. Lots of our Southern contemporaries have already said New York, and untrammelled men of sense all over the country say it.

New York does not need to make money out of the Convention; she has money in her pocket, you bet. New York does not need to get bedding or victuals for the delegates; she has furnished rooms and the best supplies for a hundred thousand visitors.

We want the Convention for the sake of the delegates, for the Convention's own sake. Great, rich, hospitable, beautiful, festive, friendly, Democratic New York, the chief American city, is the only fit place in this gigantic country for the National Democratic Convention.

We hear of several imitators of SCHLAT-TER, the Colorado miracle worker, who say they can work miracles as good as his. There is difference between SCHLATTER and his rivals: he is a success. There is another difference; he hardly ever talks a word; they talk all the time. There is yet another: he won't take money; they are on the make. Even that Kansas humbug who set up against SCHLATTER petered out on the second day.

There is danger that the American cheese rade with foreign countries will be ruined by the exportation of that unspeakable thing of recent invention, the "Chicago filled cheese." some of it has been sent abroad with deplorable results. It has frightened the English cheese market: it has maddened the Germans who like schweitzerkase; it cannot be shipped to the disagreeable Turks: the Italians would stop coming to this country if they believed it to be a specimen of American things; and, as for the Irish, they know good cheese when they see it. for sure.

A New York commission merchant told a Sux the Czar's guarantee? What did Russia reporter that the Chicago article is "made of author were received in this country. We expect to gain by these acts? It could not the skimmedest of skim milk and stuffed with know the thinly velled hatred which England hog fat." Horrors! Thank heaven, it can't get | held for our country, and we wonder how the into the New York market. We have strict | treaty was obtained by which such marvellous daire laws that keen it out and a " Pure Ch. Committee" has been organized to watch for it

all the time. That is well, so far; but then we must think of the unhappy foreigners who have been brought within range of it, and think also of the bad name it has given to good American cheese in foreign markets. We must, therefore, ask our foreign friends to discriminate between New York cheese and Chicago filled cheese filled with what? They have the quality of the article made in this State.

Although the recent campaign in Madagascar was so triumphantly completed, the French will doubtless have to do something to maintain their control there. The lack of roads in the island will appeal to military men, and then there may come the question of exercising control where the Hoya dominion has been only nominal. It appears that from Majunga, on the coast, the French for fully three-fourth of the distance to the capital were occupied largely in making roads and looking after their own affairs. From Ambatoarana, however, to Tananarivo, the capital, there were some serious attempts to resist Gen. DUCHESNE's advance. Yet the feebleness of these efforts may be indeed from the statement that the French loss in the final attack on the city was only seven killed and about fifty-four wounded. It appears, nowever, that the French artillery throughout wa excellently served.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE SUN-Sir: The American nation, with its moral and educational insence throughout Asia Minor for the past fifty years, has helped to open the eyes of the once famous but now slumbering Armentan nation to see the intolerance of their situation under the brutal rule of Turkish misgovernment, Appreciating this fact, for some years past the ish Government has rendered very difficult the issuance of permits to the American ionaries to establish educational institutions throughout Asia Minor, but thanks to the untiring perseverance and energy of the American cane, much has been done for the Armenians, The missionaries have been successful in almost every case, though with great difficulty, in obtaining the imperial permit. The exception is the case of the American Young Ladles' College in Scutari. The Turks didn't dare to stop its construction, and without a permit it has been completed under the protection of the Stars and Stripes.

Strines.

Why we feel so grateful for the moral influence exercised by America in our behalf is a
question which every Armenian can answer
with ease.

New YORK, Nov. 23.

The Influence of Cornets, &c., in Japan

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Prom the Chicago Record.

The effect of European clothing upon Japanese women is quite remarkable, for whenever it is adopted modern manners and customs usually go with it. The educated Japanese say that when a native woman adopts modern dress she insists upon the same treatment and courtestes that her sisters in Europe receive. It is a enrious fact that when a woman is dressed in the Japanese costume her husband always precedes her when entering a room or in walking the streets, and treats her as Japanese husbands generally treat their wives; that is, like servants. But when the same woman puts on modern dress the conditions are reversed. Her husband pays her the same deference that Enropean and American husbands show their wives and recognizes her as an equal. Therefore, dress reform has had a powerful influence in the advancement of Japanese women, and those who have embraced Christanity and are laboring for the emandpation of their sex are all working quietly, resionsly, and effectively to promote the reform that is going on in the home and the wardrobs.

COMMERCIAL DAY.

Centennial of American Commercial

For nearly twenty years the people of the Inited States have indulged in patriotic centennial celebrations. From the Declaration tion of New York by the British in 1783 the struggle for American liberty has been thus ommemorated, while in 1889, with imposing eremony, was recalled the inauguration in New York of George Washington as first President. By history and oratory the counry has been made familiar with the story of its freedom from foreign control and of the nencement of its Government. The 19th of December next is a date pregnant with 100 years of progress and development. Our prior centennials presented upon the national canvas the picture of the formation of the institutions under which the people might govern themselves. The 19th of December celebrates the results of that Government and of those institutions for the first hundred years.

It is difficult at this time to grasp the situa tion which Washington, as first President, had to meet. The republic was exhausted by the seven years' war of the Revolution The jealous colonies, now States, were not able to work together harmoniously. We had no foreign commerce; our internal trade was in its infancy. On the one hand, Great Britain was a powerful and most dangerous neighbo by land and had control of the seas; and, on the other, the people were mad with a frenzy for France and the principles of the French Revolution. Another war with Great Britain was imminent, simply on account of this insane frenzy for the French revolutionists. I s not difficult at this day to form a judgmer as to what would have been the result of such struggle. France could have rendered us no assistance, and England would either have crippled or reconquered the country.

At this juncture, that calm, courageous, fareeing man, to whose mind and character we owe everything, perilled his great popularity and the confidence which his countrymen had in him by resisting the French frenzy and encountering the public clamor and distrust in an effort to establish commercial relation with Great Britain. He selected for this difficult and unpopular mission the first Chief Justice of the Supreme Court of the United States. Washington felt that the emergency required more than diplomatic talent or legi lative skill. He felt that it needed profound legal acquirements, calm judgment, and lofts character, such as could be found only in the head of that majestic tribunal whose ducisions and induence have excited the wonder and admiration of the statesmen and jurists of the world.

No ordinary man, and no man unless por sessing great dignity both of office and achieve ment, could have obtained any footing at that period at the Court of St. James's. John Jay in connection and collaboration with Alexan der Hamilton and James Madison, had, in th Federalist, fought and overcome the passion and prejudice of the colonists against the adop tion of the Federal Constitution. He, when convinced of the right, was screnely immovable to the clamor and howling of the hour. There never was such a contrast between Ambasa dors as between Chief Justice Jay, envoy ex traordinary to promote the commercial treaty with our then most detested enemy, Grea Britain, and Genet, the French Minister to the United States-the one struggling to obtain for his distressed, embarrassed, and bankrup country peace and honor; the other seeking t carry the torch of revolution among our pe ple, and to involve them in the horrors of ar European conflict in which they had no inter est, and from which they could by no possi bility derive benefit.

Jay's arrival in London was an event. English statesmen were just grasping the future possibilities of the relations with the mother country in her European cr.tanglements of this new nation of their own kin across the seas They were looking not for enemies, but for allies. Always, as English statesmen are, students of the development of the principles of Magna Charta and the Bill of Rights, they saw the possibilities of the future of this new au thority in government overriding kings and by its decisions-the Suprem Court of the United States. Its majesty to lignity, and its power appealed to their imagination in the person of Chief Justice John Jay. It is the unwritten story of impressions associations, and influences of the day which

makes the history of nations. We have the Jay treaty. We read of th abuse and condemnation with which it and its cared, and we wonder still more why its bene fits were not appreciated. The freedom of the seas for American ships, free intercourse by our inland lakes and rivers, free access to the ports of Great Britain and its colonies, the protection of the American flag for our citizens, their ships, and their trade, the opening of the ports of the world to American enterprise and ommercial genius, the untrammelling territorial growth by the removal of all British roops from the Western posts-these were the results of the treaty obtained by Chief Justice

ay from the British Government. New York, then, as now, the commercial entre of the republic, appreciated the treaty. So did the commercial men of Boston and Philadelphia. Against it were arrayed all the French frenzy, the agricultural population which constituted eight-tenths of our people. and the West and the South. For it was every statesman whose name has survived the century. It was ratified and went into effect, as no other great measure ever was ratified and weat into effect in a free country, against the desired and the judgment and the expressions of the cople, by the power and influence of George

Washington. From the year of its ratification began American commerce. New shipyards were con structed and a fleet of American merchant men was seen upon the seas. In the harbors of Great Britain and all the Continental nations of Europe, and in the ports of the Orient. appeared this strange flag, under which the merchants and the traders of the world began to discover that there sailed a new, most enterprising, and most adventurous recruit to the ranks of the trade and commerce of the world. Through the gateway but partly opened by the Jay treaty came a volume of trade which liberalized the laws and broke down the time honored restrictions of the centuries. While Europe felt the influence in a hundred ways. and most beneficially, of the American addition to her markets, we, on the other hand, started upon that career of commerce with the world and internal trade with ourselves which, in a century, has outstripped the achievement of the ages. The figures of American com: merce from 1795 to 1895 are romance and reality fiction and fact. They make mathematics poetical, and they make poetry mathematics. Such in brief outline is the story to be com nemorated on the 19th of December. It should appeal to every commercial body in the United States. At that time the seed was planted o which each of them is the growth. It should be "Commercial Day" from one end of this country to the other, in reverent recognition of the origin of American commerce and the croa-

tion of the conditions under which every Board of Trade and Chamber of Commerce exists in the United States to-day. CHAUNCEY M. DEPEN

# In Behalf of City Missions.

Bishep Potter and President Seth Low of Columbia College will address a meeting at St Agnes's Chapel of Trinity Church, Ninety-sec-ond street, near Columbus avenue, at 4:30 o'clock this afternoon in behalf of the New York Protestant Episcopal City Mission Society, This meeting will be the first of a series to be held during the winter to atmulate Interest in the work of this society, which carries on its labors among the tenements and in the char-itable and penal institutions of the city.

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WHAT IS GOING ON IN SOCIETY.

Opera, and opera only, has been the excitement and enjoyment of the week. On Monday evening every foot of standing or sitting space in the house was occupied. The boxes were crowded, so were the stalls, and the audience has never presented a more brilliant social array. Beauty unadorned was nowhere to be seen, except in the case of a few debutantes. who, it must be confessed, were quite incomspicuous among the jewels on the heads, necks, and arms of the matrons, old and young. In every box on the grand tier sapphires and dismonds shone and glittered, and delicate pearls shed their pale shimmer of light in strings and ropes that fell from throats to waiste.

In the Astor box there was the customary display. Mrs. Astor's black velvet dress made a good background for her superb stomacher and Mrs. John Jacob did full justice to the family name and record by lending her grace ful head to the display of a coronet of brilliants such as she seldom wears. Mrs. Ogden Goelet nade her first appearance at the Metropolitan after a long absence, in pale gray satin with collar, necklace, and stars of diamonds, pearls, and sapplifes. In the same box were her own roung daughter in pink and Miss Katharine Duer in blue. Not far away in the brillians horseshoe were Mrs. Lloyd Bryce and Mrs. Henry Sloane, who illuminated the box they occupied, Mrs. Henry Sioane looking radiantly handsome in pale green satin with a huge dia mond star surmounting her confure, and necklace, collar, and corsage ornaments to corre-spond. Mrs. W. D. Sloane wore her priceless strings of pearls, which were caught up here and there with diamonds, and in her hair the new coffure of feathers, standing quite erect. Mrs. Frederic Nellson, who had with her her lebutante daughter, also glittered bravely, and Mrs. Morton wore a superb sunburst on the left shoulder. In the box with her were two of her daughters, with Mr. Winthrop Rutherfurd and Robert Van Courtlandt in attendance. Lord Westmeath and Mr. John Furman were in Mrs. Calvin Brice's box, and Mrs. Brice contributed not a little to the general dazzle.

In consequence, probably, of the attention about sorbed by all this display, there was little enthusiasm for the singers, and it was fortue nate, perhaps, that instead of a masterpiece by great composer the opera selected was one that appeals only to the taste and the emorations. As the house is a place for social as well as artistic functions, the first night of the son was a fitting and suitable rec nition of the fact, even although the music may have been left somewhat in the background, On Wednesday night, when "Carmen" brough Mme. Calvé back to the scene of her greate triumphs, there was far more warmth an fervor in the applause, and the singer receive welcome as cordial and earnest as she could ossibly have desired.

The first dinner dance of the season was given at the Garden City Hotel on Tuesday even ing. Dinner was served at 8 o'clock, and the ballroom, which was not thrown open until two hours later, was fragrant with palms and tropical plants, and picturesque with innumerable wreaths and garlands. There were two suppers, one before and the other after the cotillon, and the leading spirits of Meadowbrook, Cedarhurst, and Westchester, with Mr. Breese and Mrs. Cooper Hewitt in charge of the cotillon, made the dance very lively.

The loan exhibition of portraits continues to attract a large number of visitors, especially on Tuesdays and Thursdays, when the band begins to play and the tea room is made a charming lounge by the tea makers and their young assistants, thus securing an hour of pleasant chat with acquaintances and friends for those who have been spending the afternoon in the study of "counterfeit presentments" on the walls. The crowd, which in the early days of the show congregated so thick around Carolus Duran's portrait of Miss Consuelo Vanderbilt that a glimpse of it was well-nigh impossible, has liminished perceptibly since the maiden has been merged in the duchess, and has sailed away to foreign shores. Other pictures by living artists that attract much attention are Porter's likeness of Mrs. William C. Schermerhorn, a most graceful and lovely head and also that of Mrs. Schermerhorn's daughter, Mrs. Samuel Bridgham, by Benjamin Constant which is equally charming and artistic. The gems of the collection of modern painters ar the portraits of Pope Leo XIII, and Mme. Calvé in "Carmen." by Theobald Chartrain. The former, especially, is a masterplece down to the tips of the fingers. Mr. William Rhinelander Stewart sends a lovely full-length portrait of Mrs. Stewart by Edward Hughes, who excels in

his portraits of women. It is a rest to the eyes, however, to turn from the specimens of modern art to the dark, subdued coloring of Sir Joshua Reynolds, Sir Thomas Lawrence, and of their pupils and imitators, Stuart and Copley, which are to be found in an inner room. Mr. D. F. Appleton has a priceless possession in the "Portrait of a Lady," by Reynolds, and Mr. Marquand one in the Hon. Mrs. Stanhope, by the same artist.

Coming events in the gay world are beginning

to cast their shadows before in the shape of cards to debutante receptions and teas. The first of these is announced for Friday, Nov. 30. when Mrs. J. Lawrence Lee and her daughter, Miss Margaret Livingston Lee, will be at home from 4 until 7 o'clock. Next in order is Mrs. Frederic Nellson's reception for her daughter. Miss Belle Neilson, which will take place at 100 Fifth avenue on Monday, Dec. 2, to be followed on Friday, the 6th, by Mrs. James Russell Soley's introductory tes for Miss Una Howland Soley. Mr. and Mrs. Henry B. Livingston have selected Saturday, Dec. 7, for their reception in honor of Miss Angelica Livingston, and Mr. and Mrs. W. Lanman Bull are to give a reception for the bride, Mrs. Freder ick Bull, on the 11th. Mrs. Joseph T. Low, a sister-in-law of Mrs. Oliver Harriman, will introduce her daughter on Saturday, Dec. 7, at

the fashionable hours between 4 and 7 o'clock. Miss Frances Beatrix Henderson and Mr. Nathaniel Thayer Hobb are to be married at St. Bartholomew's Church on Tuesday, and invitations have been sent out by Mr. and Mrs. Alfred Nellson for the marriage of their daughter, Mis-Caroline Kane Neilson, to Dr. Pedro F. Franke on the 3d of December at Christ Church, Far Rockaway, L. I. This wedding will bring together all the numerous branches of the Nellson fami ly, and the descendants unto the third and ourth generation of the late Mr. William H. Neilson, once so well known in the social and

In the midst of the innumerable dancing class organizations which are announced for the coming winter, three ladies, Mrs. Henry Bre voort Kane, Mrs. Archibald A. Watson, and Miss George Trowbridge, have had the temerity to appropriate Sherry's rooms for three large cotillons on the nights of Dec. 16, Jan. 5 and 20. These are not to be subscription affairs, but dances given by the three ladies above men tioned, whose visiting lists, it is to be hoped,

will blend and harmonize without friction. The first meeting of the Saturday evening class, of which Mrs. Francis C. Barlow, Mrs. Delnfield, Mrs. Edward King, Mrs. J. Pierpont Morgan, and other prominent ladies are patronesses, will be held on lice, 7, the first cotifion on Dec. 9, and the first Assembly not until Jan. 9, The date of the first Patriarcha' ball will prob-

ably be Monday, Dec. 23. Of private balls no public mention has been made as yet, and it is impossible to obtain any accurate information in regard to them. All that is left of Newport's summer popula-

tion and many of the winter residents went out to the hospital grounds on Monday to inspect the new surgical building, which is a gift from Mrs. Frederick W. Vanderbilt. Its surgical equipment, which is said to be equal to that of any hospital in the world, has been furnished largely by Mr. William K. Vanderbilt, and other members of the Vanderbilt family have contributed liberally toward the furnishing of the bospital and providing of necessary mechanical arrangements for the comfort and convenience of doctors and patients. The Carey Hospital, which has been given in memory of ileary Astor Carey by his brother, Arthur Carey, has also been recently thrown open to the publie. Thus Newport is well provided with service and accommodation for the relief of the sick and suffering by the generosity of two of her